REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,880.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ *As.*

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS:

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingorla	17	,, Galle	26
,, Goa	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	30
,, Mangalore	19		June
,, Cannanore	20	,, Madras	1
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Cuconada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Narrakal	22	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Mahomerah	31
,, Guadur	12	,, Bahrein	31
,, Muscat	13	,, Fao	June 1
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Linga	2
,, Linga	19	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Bushire	21	,, Muscat	5
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	6
,, Busreh	26	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BOMBAY	27	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,208 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 20th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	22	.....	9
Port Said	38	24	.....	9 10
Alexandria	39	25	.....	10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOR SALE, a SHIP GIG, Copper fastened and in good repair Will be Sold a bargain. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction,"

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873. Sample Box, by post, is 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. BARRATT, will LEAVE for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. ANSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874 at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 600
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of the Surplus Stock of Messrs. Soundy and Co., at their Shop in Hummum Street.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Soundy and Co., to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., at their shop in Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock and sample consignment goods, consisting of opera glasses, magnetic machines, plateware, fancy jewellery, musical boxes, concertinas, pianos, oliographs, pictures, mouldings, stationery cases, cash boxes, bicycles, and a variety of other articles, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street—

An Invoice of mahogany gilt and enamelled with marble and different pattern toilet and cheval glasses, large handsome half-round looking glasses, traveling mirrors, an Invoice of musical boxes of 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 tunes, half lb. tins, white and green paint, cases of soap, silk and alpacca umbrellas, stereoscopic views, clocks and time-pieces, furniture compisses round-tables, glass-door cup-boards, show cases, pier tables, teapoys, side-board, screen, writing table, couches, chairs, old glass slates, &c.

Also grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
(Suit No. 72 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the nineteenth day of March last, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions received from Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, the executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing on Thursday the 21st day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon :—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1136 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Narrayen Wassodew, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpaccady Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1046 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Muncekjee Setna and others, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 818 sq are yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Muncekjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situate at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1 593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,671 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Agiary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No. 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, contain ing by admeasurement 2,835 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Muncekjee Setna, and the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 8, containing by admeasurement 3,101 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the Lot No. 6, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the Chinar Banoojee Street.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cookroom and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9 containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows : that is to say on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonsolve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Banoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground with fine Mango trees growing the con, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,775 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south and west by the said Chinar Banoojee Street, and on the east partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by Church Street, on the east partly by the compound of the Portuguese Church and partly by Lot No. 7, and on the west partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 9.

For further information and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES ORANGE TWIST.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., and on account and risk of the First Purchaser Curomdass Vullubdrum, and Vithal Jadowjee, the following 8 Bales of Orange Twist, viz. :—

W M & S	1283—85 & 87	4 Bales	No. 50 Orange Twist.
,,	1289—92	4 ,,	,, 60 ,, ,,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

A large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
60 boxes each containing 1 dozen bottles of best claret.
150 ,, ,, ,, sherry.
75 dozen Bombay bottled best sherry.
25 boxes each containing 1 dozen bottles of brandy.
100 ,, 1 ,, ,, white seal sherry.

On account and at the risk of Kesawjee Mahomedally—

21 bales of papers.

AT 2 P.M.

A chesnut Arab horse, goes in single and double harness and in the saddle.

1 pair of fast-trotting Arab horses, 1 bay and 1 chestnut. Can be seen at 1 hour's notice.

A very handsome chesnut Arab horse, 15 hands ½ inch, suitable for a charger or for work in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Procelainware, &c., at Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in tents opposite their Rooms, the value le and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late John Haywood, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, breakfast and dessert services, plat dware, such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, tea sets, waiters, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, toast rack, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., carved backwood furniture such as round, dining and camp tables, dining room chairs, side board, whatnot, round, pier and writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, Ottoman, easy, rocking and drawing-room chairs, carpet, double and three light hanging argand lamps, screens, flower vases, clock, pictures, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, towel horses, dispensa articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham,
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and risk of Mr. Mahadew Radhavullub.

A parcel containing 11 strings of pearls, 534 carats.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and following days Messrs BENNETT & Co. will put up to Public Auction admirable Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture of every description, Lustres, plated, hanging and Wall Lamps, Grand Square Piano, bronze, marble, and parian statuary, a selection of Picture Gallery and Library (latter consisting of between 4 to 5,000 Vols.), first-class English-built Landau by "Holmes" of Derby made to order, a double-seated Brougham by "Silk & Sons," a light Mail Phaeton, a pair of handsome serviceable Horses, &c., &c., at West Field, Breach Candy, the property of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., reducing establishment on proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given in catalogue, and the property on view 8 days previous to the commencement of the Auction.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY APPEAR EVERY EVENING.

SATURDAY, 9TH MAY, OPENING NIGHT,

God Save the Queen, by all the Members of the Company.

TO COMMENCE WITH

W. S. GILBERT'S GRAND MYTHOLOGICAL COMEDY OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

Pygmalion	(*An Athenian Sculptor*)...Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Cenicippe	(*A Soldier's Daughter*)...Mr. T. W. Andrews.
Chryses	(*An Act Patron*)...Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Ageslmos	(*Chrysos' Slave*)...Miss Emma Nelson.
Mimos	(*Pygmalion's Slave*)...Miss C. May.
Galatea	(*An Animated Statue*)...Miss Carry George.
Cynisca	(*Pygmalion's Wife*)...Miss Florence Norman.
Daphe	(*Chrysos' Wife*)...Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Myrine	(*Pygmalion's Sister*)...Miss Jennie Nye.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUSICAL FARCE OF SWISS SWAINS.

Dame Glib	...Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Rosette (Miss Swiss)	...Miss Jennie Nye.
Swig (Miss Swiss)	...Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Walter (Miss Swiss)	...Mr. J. Batson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 5	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of James Taylor, Esquire, deceased.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 6th May 1874.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.

They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

HORSES FOR SALE, the property of a Naval Officer leaving Bombay, on 12th instant :—

1. A Grey Deccan Arab, 7 years old, 15 hands 1 inch, go d charger and perfectly quiet, carries a lady. Price Rs. 800.
2. An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, rising 5, 14 hands 1½ inch, perfectly quiet and promising. Price Rs. 600.
3. A Pegu Pony, Bay and Black Points, very powerful and perfect. Price Rs. 250.

These Horses are fresh and believed to be perfectly sound. Any trial allowed till 5 P.M. Apply to

Messrs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE & Co.,
Rampart Row.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

THE only FILTERS which chemically purify water. All others are mere nominal modifications of charcoal.

The Undersigned have received a further shipment of these well known *filters at the former reduced prices*, viz. :—

	No. 1.	*No 1	No. 2.	*No 2	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Covered.		Covered.			
Cash	Rs. 14 8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 28	Rs. 30	Rs. 40
Credit	,, 15-0	,, 19	,, 23-8	,, 29	,, 33	,, 44

*These have a wicker covering, and are recommended to Travellers.

In ornamental patterns.

Small Majolica	Rs. 35-0
Straight W. Wedgewood	,, 42-8
Bellmouth do.	,, 45-0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline ; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A SUPPLY of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Tricord Cottage PIANO, by J. and J. Hopkinson, strong and sweet toned To be seen at Mr. HOWELLS, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, No. 44.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Merchant's Office, here or abroad. Advertiser is conversant with English, French, and German co-respondence. Best references. Address "MERCUR," care of this Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Fresh supply of English Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds has just arrived at PALEKAR & Co., Ballasdeel Road, Fombay.

CHARGER WANTED, sound, up to weight and quiet, 14-2. Rs. 550. Address "HOTSPUR," Adelphi Hotel.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the Upper-storied HOUSE, just vacated by A. G. Pilastre, Esquire. For particulars apply on the premises.

NOTICES.

WESTON SUPER MARE, SOMERSET, ENGLAND,—a first class SCHOOL for young Ladies—can be highly recommended to Parent or Guardians desirous of placing their Children in a comfortable home, where the Pupils are trained on sound religious principles.

Address "O. T." Assembly Rooms Library, Weston Super Mare, Somerset, England.

NOTICE.—The Office of the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, is REMOVED to the First-floor of the House No. 28, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

E. HEWETT, Manager.

NOTICE.—The authority hitherto given to MOBED CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE to MAKE PURCHASES on behalf of the Undersigned is THIS DAY WITHDRAWN.

બમનજી શાપુરજી.
BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE.

4th May 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation, will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of May 1874, at 3 P.M., to receive and pass the Final Account of the Liquidators.

By Order of the Liquidators,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the work of removing portions of Rampart, Filling in Ditches, &c., in the Dockyard.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 4th May 1874.

NOTICE.—The following ANNUAL CONTRACTS for the year commencing on the 26th July will be sold by Public Auction in the Collector's Cachery at Dhulia, on the 15th June 1874 :—

1. The Right of Selling Liquor in the Khandesh Collectorate and in the Bunga.
2. The Right of Selling Bhang and Ganja in the Khandesh Collectorate.
3. The Right to Coll ct Tolls in the Khandesh Collectorate.

The Tenders and conditions of Sale may be obtained on application to the Collector, who is prepared to c nsider a reasonable offer for the Form of the Liquor Contract for the whole Collectorate.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector, Khandesh.

30th April 1874.

A 16' 0" PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16' 0" CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Lifting say 20 0 feet deep.

Engine power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER
of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,
Mohpanie Mines, Gaduwarra.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,
Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

THE IMPERISHABLE FPERUME !

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co.,

AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advert

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH MAY, 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet but unchanged, Surats weaker. There is no change in prices on the spot, but Good Fair Omrawuttee, March-April shipment, Cape, is quoted at 6 3/16d., a decline of 1/16d. per lb. This morning's market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 16,000, the receipts at the American ports being 2,000 against 8,000, and the exports to Great Britain 13,000 against 7,000 on the same date last year. The only point worthy of special attention in these figures is the continued heavy exports to the United Kingdom, and it would be interesting to know whether shipments to the Continent are also on the same liberal scale, but Reuter only gives these figures weekly. It seems highly probable, however, that the heavy supplies previously forwarded to Continental ports may have begun to exercise the effect we have already suggested, of rendering Liverpool the dearest market, in which case not only will shipments take that direction but a decrease in the demand for export may be looked for.

The allotments of the Council drafts on London yesterday shows an average of 1s. 10 3/4d per rupee, a higher rate than was generally expected here, but as our export season is now rapidly drawing to a close, this will probably exercise less influence than it would have done formerly.

A further amount of £160,000 was taken from the Bank of England for France yesterday, but these withdrawals are evidently not regarded as likely to have any important effect on the London money market, as we notice Consols this morning have again recovered to 93¼. Bar silver is quoted at 58¾d. per ounce, an advance of 1 1/6d. from yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE—The advance in the rates which Council drafts were allotted in London yesterday induced a slightly firmer feeling in sterling exchange this morning, but it soon became apparent that there were more buyers than sellers in the market, and rates settled down to a shade under our closing quotations of yesterday. We now quote 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1s. 11 5/16d. ; Credits 1s.11 7/16d. per rupee. The amount of private paper offering continues remarkably limited, nor in the present position of affairs is there any indication of an increase, as not only are supplies of Cotton materially falling off, but the level at which prices are maintained here does not admit of any amount of business being done. No transactions of any importance have transpired in Calcutta. Exchange and rates are unaltered. *Government Paper* is in improved request, but there are not many sellers. We quote—Fours Rs. 102¼ ; Fours and half Rs. 103¼ ; Fives and half Rs. 107¼.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market may be given as quiet but steady, the transactions during the day having been very moderate, nor are prices materially altered. Bank of Bombays have been less active and close slightly lower ; Land shares are firm at a slight improvement ; Spinning and Weaving steady. The following are to-day's closing quotations for leading shares :—

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	775
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	442½
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	114
Mazagon Land Company	925
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,860
Bombay United	1,350
Dharumsey Spinning & W. Co	1,810
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,415
Soonderdas Spinning	1,550
Bombay Barmah Trading Company	1,470

COTTON continues very quiet, and prices are generally unchanged. The buying for export has been very moderate and is still confined chiefly to Dhollera descriptions, of which the principal supplies now consist.

FREIGHTS by sail show an upward tendency, and £3-5 to £3-7-6 are now the current rates. Steamers are quiet at £3 to £3-1-3 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is no alteration worthy of special notice. The clearances from the Bazaar are on a fair scale, but dealers show no anxiety to replenish their stocks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. RIGA, 918 tons Captain M. J. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a general cargo.

THE S. S. HEAD QUARTERS 735 tons, Capt. J. Irvine will sail to-day for Port Said for orders, with a cargo of 500 bales cotton and 21,916 cwts. wheat.

THE s.s. Sultan left the MADRAS roads on Sunday with the following passengers for London :—From Madras, —Mrs Gordon, 3 children and servant, Mrs Beauchamp and 2 servants, Mrs Deen, 5 children and servant, Miss G. Morris, Mrs Mason and 2 children, Mrs Bhoswall, 2 children and servant, Mrs Roberts, five children and servant Mrs A E Fox and servant, two Misses Williams and Mr Gordon's child, Mrs Sell, 3 children and servant, Mrs Barefoot and child, Miss Barefoot, Mr E B Powell's two children, Capt J H Gordon, Lieut-Col G E H Beauchamp, Rev C H Deane, Cols Boswall and C C Mason, Messrs J S Roberts, Sherman, Wells, Philips, Wilkins, O' Hara and Barefoot.

THE s. s. NARAMJO left Madras roads on Sunday with the following passengers for London :—From Calcutta—Major and Mrs Copland and child, Mr Edwards, Mrs Edwards, 3 Misses Edwards, Master Edwards, Miss Wright, Mrs Mereth, 2 children, infant and ayah, Mrs Thompson, Mr Lawdale, 2 children, 2 infants and ayah, Master Shanks, Mr Davis, Mr Burns, Mr Stewart, Mrs Price, child and infant, Mrs Smith and 2 infants, Messrs. Johnson, Gunning and E.de Livera.

For Malta—Col and Mrs Halliday.

For London—Mr A A St Martin, Mr J H W Davis, Mr and Mrs W T Taylor, infant and ayah, Messrs J B Brockman, C Goodchap, L Goodchap, C E Bovill, H Burton, J Corley, J Seymour, Harrison and Hyslop.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Riga (s)	Clarke	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained p rt clearances yesterd y :—Steamer Head Quarters, Irvine, for Port Said for orders.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Galatea, to Havre.
Ship Golden Russell, to Havre

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

May.		
3	Fitzpatrick (s)	Pearl.
	Barque (s)	Annie

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May		
4	Patna (s)	Pondicherry.
	Burmah (s)	Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 7th May, 4-45 P. M.—Weather cloudy with rain, wind north-wester by, west, Thermometer 81, barometer 29-66. Rain-fall 14 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th May, 10-25 A. M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, west, west, thermometer 83, barometer 29-74.

VINGORLA, 7th May, 5-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly high, thermometer 86.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 14 casks padlocks, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 6 casks China clay, Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook.

Wimbledon s, 750 bundles nail rod iron, Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Orchis s, 100 boxes candles, and 7 casks ink, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 12 cases tobacco, W. Nicol and Co. ; 15 hogsheads stout, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 50 cases matches, B. Mahomedally and Co. ; 68 cases provision, A. K. Sharuffally ; 2 hogsheads sherry wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 4 cases paper, Abdoolally Ahmedjee.

Glengyle s, 60 cases claret, J. Neuberg.

Rinaldo s, 2 casks padlocks, Puckeer Mahomed Tyeb.

Pembrokeshire, 5 casks blacking, Volkart Brothers ; 19 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 125 casks ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ithuriel s, 40 casks China clay, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co

DAILY EXPORTS—7TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 600 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Bride of Lorne, 900 packages linseed, Knoop and Co. ; 115 bundles myrabollams, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Mable, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Savernake, 509 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 23 bales cotton, Vurudhman Poonsee and Co.

Riga (s), 53 bales cotton, Runchordass Pranjeevan ; 41 bales cotton, Gooljee Shangonee.

Cerdic (s), 500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushbey and Co. ; 39 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 5 bales cotton, Ookerda Poonsee.

Midlothian (s), 100 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey ; 200 bales cotton, Richard Marion ; 160 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 45 bales wool, Soonderdas Mooljee ; 23 bales cotton, Heeranund Kheldass ; 41 bales cotton Vurudhman Poonsee and Co.

Wimbledon s, 52 bales cotton Lowjee Jairam ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co. ; 91 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass.

Ithuriel s, 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 800 bags wheat, H. A. H. Essack ; 250 bales catton, Jewraj Balloo ; 600 bags wheat, Stearne Hobart and Co. ; 104 cwts. horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

William Lindsay, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co. ; 1,690 bundles linseed, Gocul Doongersee ; 100 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co.

Orchis s, 104 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 202 bales cotton, Varajlall Lukmibhoy.

Hutton s, 1,575 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 13 bales cotton Framjee Sands and Co. ; 103 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 5 cases fishmaws, Remoobhoy Khimjee, 61 cases olibanum, Rajubally Albruja ; 100 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 6 bundles skins G. Sigg and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood, s, 9 bundles skins, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 300 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Delhi, 160 bales cotton, L. Sibille and Co ; 100 bales cotton, L. Sibille and Co ;

Commissariat, s, 1,000 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Callixene, 40 bales cotton, Kulianjee Nanchund.

Pembrokeshire, 300 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co ; 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following General orders by H. E the governor in council in the military Department has been recently published :—

"A few horse stalls being at present retained on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, for the accommodation of horses sent from England to India for Government purposes, mounted officers of regiments proceeding in those vessels to England, or between any ports in India, may be allowed to embark their chargers (in the event of the whole or a portion of such accommodation being available for them) on the understanding that no claim on the part of the officers to this privilege is thereby admitted, and that the charges embarked are conveyed at the risk of the owners, neither the Imperial nor Indian Governments accepting any responsibility whatever. Applications from officers wishing to take their chargers should be sent to the General Officer commanding at the port of embarkation, who will make the necessary arrangements in communication with the Resident Transport Officer, informing the applicants of the result. The owners of the horses will be required to make provision for their care during the voyage, and to provide for all necessary forage at their own expense. The Commissariat Department may ship the forage on the usual terms, officers concerned paying for the same before horses are embarked. Hay must be packed in compressed bales. A supply of medicines should be also provided."

ARRIVALS—May 6.

Fuller, Colonel, Royal Engineer, on duty, from Aden.
James, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to appear before a medical board, from Fyzabad.
Beaty, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Infantry, on leave, from Madras.
Partridge, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Hongkong.
Power, Sub-Lieutenant, 7th R. Fusiliers, to appear before a Medical Board, from Poona.

MAY 7.

Carey, Quarter-Master, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Burns, Lieutenant, 29th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Remington, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—May 7.

Dickson, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Matheran.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, on leave, to Edwardesabad.
Gillan, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 4th May, 1874.

Staff Corps—Col D A Bacon, from 4th May to 8th June 1874, in extension to remain at Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J Bennett, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate :—

Capt H N Reeves, Bombay S C.

Asst Surgn Rahat D'Vicenzo is appointed Master Refiner Powder Works, Kirkee, with effect from the date of his joining the appointment.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in July next :—

Capt S J Waudby, S C, Adjt 19th Regt N I.

Brigadier-Gen'l Sir C H Rowalon, K C B, (A D C to the Queen), Comdg at Rawul Pindee, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate :—

Staff Ve y Surgn A J Poett.

Lieut-Col B Soady, B S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut W. Cooke, M S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut R N Harington, B S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut H Paterson, B S C is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Condr John Crumley the following reversions in the Comst are order d, with effect from 10th April 1874 :—

Actg Condr William Kirkpatrick to revert to the grade of Sub-Condr, and Actg Sub-Condr William Morrod to that of Serjt

Capt H M Burnes, R A, is confirmed in the grade of Third Class Comsy of Ordnance.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in the current month.

Col H Beville, C B, S C, Comdt, 27th (or 1st Belooch) Regt N I.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut-Co J M Greig R E, J Ashburner.

Maj A T Spens, Capt F W Major, Surgn-Maj G F H Brown, and Surgn E Co son.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for he periods specified :—

Lieut-Col T M Harris, R A, 3 months. S C, Capt C Maut, 7½ months, P A, and Surgn-Maj J F Straker, 3 months, S C.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the dates specified :—

Lieut-Col F A Elphinstone, 4th May 1874, and Surgn-Maj F H Plumptre, 26th May 1874.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G O'B Carew, late I N, Marine Storekeeper, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of six months.

Mr G Booker, Actg First Officer of the Dalhousie, to be Store Acctt of that vessel from the 22nd Jany 1874, vice Beand transferred to the Actg Command of the 'Comet.

The following temporary appointments are sanctioned :—

Mr Edward Robertson, Actg 2nd Officer of H M's Steamer Amherwitch, to be Actg 1st Officer of that Vessel, from 13th March 1874, vice Martin, proceeded on sick leave.

Mr W N Roskell, Actg 3rd Officer of H M's Steamer "Amherwitch to be Actg 2nd Officer of that Vessel from 13th March 1874 vice Robertson, promoted.

Lieut G B Howells, late Indian Navy, Dock Master, H M's Dockyard, is appointed to act as Marine Storekeeper during the absence on leave of Lieut Carew, or until further orders.

Lieut H Morland, late Indian Navy, is appointed to act as Dock Master, vice Lieut Howell, remaining also in charge of his present Office of Agent for Transports.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Melvill, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed furlough for eight months from the 2 th instant instead of from the 14th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Melvill is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 14th to the 19th instant inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col J F Lester received charge of the Office of Political Supt, Sawantwari, on the 22nd ultimo.

Capt W F Waller, V C, received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent in Subordinate Charge Southern Maratha Country States on the 20th ultimo.

Col F Schneider as umed charge of the office of Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 27th April last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Hingley, Chief Clerk to the Bombay Police Courts, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, and Clerk to H M Justices of the Peace, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 5th May next.

Mr Horace W Barker, the Senior Judicial Clerk, is appointed to act for Mr Hingley during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

Capt W F Walshe, Govr of the Govt Workhouse, is authorised to exercise the powers contemplated in section 14 of "The European Vagrancy Act, 1874."

Mr C Lake, Marshall of the Common Jail of Bombay, is appointed to act as Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay until relieved of the duties of that Office by Mr G Taylor, Sheriff of Bombay or until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature of Mr Charles William Leathby Jackson, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar to the High Court from 12th March 1874, vice Mr C F Farran, BA, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Capt C A Moore, Actg Cantonment Mag at Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr W Sandwith received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar on 24th April 1874.

Mr N M W Daniell received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 14th April 1874.

Mr E Cordeaux assumed charge of his appointment as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on 21st April 1874

Mr G Ayer t, assumed charge of his appointment as Actg Judge and Session Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 17th April 1874.

Mr G H D Wilson, Actg First Asst Collr, in the District of Kaira, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the end instant to Mr T B Ferguson, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of M r G H Farran, M A, to act as Clerk of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay during the absence of Mr Ferguson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt E V Stace and Lieut C W H Scaly respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Mag at Aden on the 29th April 1874.

Mr G J Mayhew, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months. Mr Mayhew left Bombay by the Mail of the 4th instant

Capt C D F rayan, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, passed the examination in law prescribed in Rule VII. of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873.

Mr G Ayerst received charge of the Office of Senior Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapur on 25th April 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L Charles, Actg Second Asst Collr of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in July next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr T Hatt Davies, C S, is allowed a furlough to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Mr L Reid, Comr of Customs, and Opium, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months from the 18th instant.

Mr M J M Shaw-Stewart is appointed to act as Comr of Customs and Opium during Mr Reid's absence, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn R Caldecott have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Civil Surgn at Cuddapah.

Mr Venayeak Wasoodew, Oriental Translator to Govt, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Hynes, Asst Mint Maste , is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 11th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G J Melliss, S C, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ahmedabad, from Lieut F Beauclerk, R E, on the forenoon of the 15th April 1874.

Mr John Hunsby is placed in charge of the Office of the Supt, Kurrachee Harbour Works, from the date of Mr Price's departure on furlough, until another Officer is appointed, or till further orders.

Mr Humby received charge of the Office of the Supt, Kurrachee Harbour Works, on the 22nd April 1874.

Mr F R Griffith, C E, Ex Engr, First Grade, and Mr E K Reinold, C E, Asst Engr, First grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara, on the 15th April 1874.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B B Limaye has been appointed Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

Mr P V, Chintamanpethkar has been appointed Depy Educational Inspr, Belgaum, with effect from the same date, vice Mr. Limaye.

Mr R G Oxenham, Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, has been appointed Actg Principal of Elphinstone College and Actg Professor of Logic.

Mr Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar and Mr W Draper respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Educational Inspr, N-E Division, on the 16th April.

Mr Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar resumed charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmadnagar Sub-Division, on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr E Giles and Dr G Buhler respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr, N D, on the 25th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd W J Fennell, M A, Chaplain of Hailerabad, Sind, is allowed special leave to England for six months, on private affairs.

Mr L Fletcher, Registrar of the Diocese, has been granted leave for one month.

Mr F Y Smith has been appointed to act as Register during Mr Fletcher's absence.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E. the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F Mathew, Mem, Inst C E, and Mr F P Arbuthnot, C S, to be Members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Mr. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan,

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CARMENT—May 4th, at Coimbatore, the wife of J. Carment, Esq., of a daughter.
CRAWFORD—May 1st, at Richmond Town, Bangalore, the wife of J. W. C awford, of a son.
HAMILTON—May 1st, at Kussowlie, the wife of Brevet Major G. J. Hamilton, 20th Cameronians, of a son.
KELLY—May 2nd, at Ranegest, North Arcot District, the wife of Captain James Kelly, Pay-master of Pensioners, of a son.
MEARS—May 1st, at Jumalpore, the wife of Allen Mears, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SPIERS—BROOKS—May 2nd, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. Archdeacon Gourlay, assisted by the Rev. Williams, James Spiers, to Anne Abbott, eldest daughter of B. Brooks.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

THE letter which appeared in our yesterday's issue regarding Railway Drivers' grievances can hardly be said to throw much real light on the subject. It is a pity that the writer, instead of indulging in the sensational style, does not give the public some data which would enable them to form an opinion whether the Drivers' work and pay are disproportioned to the work and pay of other members of the establishment. A great deal is said about the work, and the heat to be endured, which by the way is an unfortunate line to take up, as it points considerably in the direction of the superior fitness and economy of natives for posts in which heat and exposure to sun are such a large element of consideration in fixing the remuneration. On the other hand, nothing is said regarding the pay, which is stated to be quite sufficient. If writers like the "Bloke of the Line" and "Country Coal" would give a statement of the pay and overtime received by them for a calendar year, the public would be able to say whether it was excessive or not. As it is, a suggestion is thrown out that 30 per cent. may be cut from the pay of the Agent downwards, reducing the proportion as the scale of salaries diminishes. This is a decidedly original idea which might not only be employed with advantage on the Railway line ; the 'Bloke' might find it convenient to apply the principle to his big and little bills, as they come in, and of course would not object to have it applied to his over-time allowances. But, apart from this, the question is not the necessity for retrenchment in some direction, but whether the Drivers are more highly paid than they should be. The only remark in the letter, of any practical interest, is the one stating that three hours is an insufficient time for washing out an engine, and that one hour is consumed in getting the plugs open. If this be the case it seems highly desirable that the plugs should be looked to, for they are most expensive ones to work, and would warrant a considerable outlay in improving.

We must caution the public against associating the question of Drivers' pay with that of the movement for uniting the servants of various Railway Companies for other purposes, and the promoters of the movement against allowing themselves to be used as a lever by the Drivers in their own interests. It has often been thought practicable and desirable to have some system of co-operation amongst the employes of the Railway Companies, from the highest staff appointments to the lowest, with a view to alleviating the distress occasioned by sickness, forced retirement after hard service, temporary want of employment, and so on. These are worthy objects in which the Companies themselves should be equally interested. The desire which has been expressed for these advantages on all sides brings into favourable contrast the system of Government service compared with that of divided companies. The former, while it provides, perhaps, less immediate remuneration, has the great advantage of securing a competency as a certainty with pension in the future. Now that State Railways may be expected to form a large part of the whole system in India, it seems inevitable that at no distant date the guaranteed lines must become Government property. It will be a great source of economy in many respects. Instances are frequent where men discharged on reductions of establishment are going home from one guaranteed company, while by the returning steamer others are coming out to provide for augmentations in others. The cost of passages falls on Government while hardship is entailed on the discharged individuals, who could well have filled the vacant posts in the other Companies. Also transfers from one line to another to meet the extraordinary traffic of certain seasons are impossible, while the establishments are often kept up in excess of requirements in slack seasons to provide for busy ones. A uniform system would lessen hardship on individuals and promote economy. However, such a system does not exist at present, and in its place a co-operative system of relief by the employés of the Companies may do much good ; we should be sorry to see it meet with the cold shoulder from the Boards through the endeavour apparently made to identify with it the question of Drivers' wages.

WHEN the late Lord Ellenborough died, an Indian journal excused itself for not publishing an obituary notice of the deceased statesman by asking what there was to say about him. A strange question, it might seem, to put regarding a man who was Governor-General of India when the British arms were redeemed in Afghanistan from the disgrace brought upon them by the capitulation of Cabul, when the first war in China was brought to a successful close, when Scinde was annexed to England's Indian Empire and the pretensions of Gwalior to rank as an independent State were finally disposed of at the battle of Maharajpore, and when preparations were made for that crowning struggle with the Sikhs which Lord Ellenborough foresaw to be inevitable and which extended the frontier of British India to the Himalayas. Nor ought a later episode in Lord Ellenborough's life to be forgotten, when, as Pre ident of the Board of Control in the short-lived Conservative Administration of 1858, he wrote a despatch, protesting against the confiscation of the soil of Oudh, which if the Government had had a majority in the House of Commons would have compelled Lord Canning to resign the Governor-Generalship, but which in the actual state of political parties at home only led to the retirement of Lord Ellenborough himself. On questions of foreign and imperial policy no other orator of this generation in the House of Peers could be compared with Lord Ellenborough ; and, if his reputation has been obscured, the explanation of his failure as a public man is not far to seek. It may, in fact, be found by any reader of the curious book * lately published, containing original despatches to the Queen and the Duke of Wellington which illustrate the history of Lord Ellenborough's Indian administration. Lord Colchester has, at the request of his deceased friend, published these despatches without note or comment, and we do not think that Lord Ellenborough's memory will suffer by being subjected to an ordeal which most public men of the day would shrink from undergoing. It seems certain, from this volume, that the great mistake Lord Ellenborough made in his Indian career was in coming out with a fixed determination to think and act for himself, and with a decided prejudice against the Civil Service and the Political Agents, that is, against the men who write, and who at that time created the only public opinion that had a chance of asserting itself in India. There can be no doubt that this natural inclination of an able and ambitious man must have been greatly strengthened by the advice which Lord Wellesley tendered to the new Governor-General in a memorandum on India which Lord Colchester publishes, and which is dated July 4, 1842 ;—

When (says Lord Wellesley) I took leave of Mr. Pitt at a great dinner which he gave to all our friends—Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville) were present—in the month of November 1797, Lord Cornwallis assured me that I should have no trouble ; that he *had settled everything* ; that I had nothing more to do than to send for Barlow (now Sir George, then Secretary to Government), and to follow his advice in everything. I could not resist the temptation to ask what I was to do if Barlow were dead, or sick and gone to Europe for health. The question produced a general laugh, which greatly discomposed old Cornwallis, then tottering on the brink of the grave.

Poor Lord Ellenborough, confident in the honesty of his own intentions and the soundness of his principles of statesmanship, took this anecdote to heart and resolved that he would never "*send for Barlow*"—there is always at least one Barlow for every new Governor General—and the consequence was that the whole Civil Service, aided by the Political Agents who had, in Lord Ellenborough's opinion, brought on that war in Afghanistan which before the Tories came into power he denounced as "a crime and a blunder," poured out the vials of their wrath on his devoted head. The army, it is true, that is to say, the regimental officers and the rank and file, clung affectionately to the ruler who honoured them and gave them plenty of active service and promotion ; but they could not write, and the civilians could. In one of his letters to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough bitterly says—"The Civil Service form a corporation, and will "always job for one another;" and they certainly united to run down a Governor-General who disliked them. They had, too, the Board of Directors to help them :—

Our only danger is from England, because people there will think that India can be governed according to their own last new notion, and still more will believe that the press of India tells one word of truth. Then against us, too, we have the jobbing and little-mindedness of the Directors, intriguing and caballing against a Government nominally their own, because it will not make patronage practically their own. India can only be governed by great views, and as India ; and those gentlemen would have me govern it on little views, and as England ; but that I will not do.

The end of the struggle was, of course, that the Directors recalled him, and Kaye, inspired by Civil Servants and Political Agents, defamed him in the *History of Afghanistan;* while the ridicule with which that most brilliant of political partisans, Macaulay, overwhelmed him at home for his famous proclamation about the Gates of Somnauth, drove out of the recollection of the British public all thoughts of the great deeds that had been accomplished by the Governor-General who was laughed at so consumedly. It certainly helps to raise one's opinion of Lord Ellenborough's judgment, when, in a letter to the Duke of Wellington, he apologizes for the style of those proclamations which earned him the nickname of "the Brummagem "Napoleon." "You," he says to the Duke, "know better than anyone the difficulties I "found on my arrival. I have only been able "to meet these difficulties by acts and language "which, even in India, I should not myself have "adopted under ordinary circumstances. But "it is my duty to preserve this country, and, if "I can, to make ours a strong Government, be-"loved by the people as well as supported by "the army." He was sincerely convinced that the restoration to India of the Gates of Somnauth would have a considerable effect in reconciling the people to our rule. "I do not care," he tells the Duke, "what may be said about the Som-"nauth Gates. The measure was a politic mea-"sure for India—and I ought only to look to "India. There has not been the slightest appear-"ance of Mussulman feeling against their trans-"mission to India." In this last sentence he speaks as if the Mussulmans deserved some consideration. Elsewhere, however, in these letters, he frankly owns that the feeling of sympathy with the Afghans prevailed among the Indian Mahomedans, "even among those entirely "dependent upon us," to an extent he could not have credited, and that, as a matter of policy, he thinks it is useless for the English to attempt to conciliate such people. Their hostility must be taken for granted, and the Government must concern itself only with the Hindoos :—

It seems to me most unwise, when we are sure of the enmity of one-tenth, not to secure the enthusiastic support of the nine-tenths which are faithful ; and, avoiding everything which could be justly offensive to the Mahommedans, I would make the most of our successes and of the recovery of the gates of the temple, treating it ostensibly as a great military triumph, but knowing very well that the Hindoos will value it as the guarantee of the future security of themselves and their religion against Mussulmans. All those who best know India tell me that the effect will be very great indeed, and I think it will. (Letter to the Duke of Wellington, Oct. 4, 1842.)

In the same spirit he wrote to the Queen : "Lord Ellenborough transmits for your Majes-"ty's information a copy of the address he "intends to publish in announcing that the "gates of the temple will be restored. The "progress of the gates from Ferozepore to "Somnauth will be one great national triumph, "and their restoration to India will endear the "Government to the whole people." As trophies of war, the Somnauth Gates and the club of Mahmoud of Ghuznee—which also Nott's army was to have carried off, but the club had disappeared from Mahmoud's tomb—were certainly of more account than King Koffee's umbrella ; and, as Runjeet Singh had tried to get the gates back from Shah Soojah, possibly the Hindoos set more store on them than was supposed in England ; but it is startling to find that Lord Ellenborough was really disposed to run the risk of mortally offending the whole Mussulman population of Hindoostan in order to endear the English Government to the Hindoos.

It is now, however, quite plain that the question of the gates was, as the Duke of Wellington said, only used by the Whig opposition in Parliament "*ad captandum*, in the hope "of putting down the character" of the Tory Governor General. Lord Ellenborough had given mortal offence to the Whigs even before he went to India by his vehement criticisms on Lord Palmerston's policy in Central Asia ; and from the book now before us we learn that almost his first act, when he was appointed President of the Board of Control on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry in the autumn of 1841, was to send out orders to Lord Auckland countermanding a proposed expedition to Herat. The British troops were at that time, it will be remembered, in seemingly secure possession of Afghanistan ; and Sir William Macnaghten, eager for fresh conquests, urged Lord Auckland repeatedly and with characteristic impetuosity to seize the real gate of India by driving Yar Mahommed out of Herat and occupying the city with English troops. The Governor-General at Calcutta,—already anxious as to the possible consequences of a military enterprize carried on at an enormous annual cost to India, and requiring the maintenance far beyond the Indus of a force which, as the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Jasper Nicolls) was never weary of reminding him, had "no base of operations"—was in no mood for trying new adventures, and he almost angrily ordered the Envoy at C

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas:—

1. Atlantic.
2. Reverberation.
3. Ecossais.

THE CARLIST WAR IN BISCAY.

Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete have returned to Madrid: General Concha remains as Commander of the Army of the North.

MORE FAMINE EXPENDITURE.

Four small steamers intended for the conveyance of rice to the famine districts in Bengal were shipped yesterday by the steamer Historian to Calcutta.

THE OUTWARD MAIL.

ADEN, 6TH MAY.

The s.s. Venetia with outward Bombay mails left here to-day at 7 P.M.

The steamer Scindia has arrived here with her engines disabled.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

Upon a motion brought forward in the House of Commons last night, for the second reading of Mr. Mundella, the Hon. Member for Sheffield's Factory Bill, Government announced the early introduction of a Bill for restricting the hours of factory labour.

Supplementary Naval Estimates to the amount of £150,000 have been voted.

Wallsend coal has advanced 6s. per ton in consequence of the Durham colliers strike.

LONDON, 6TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats weaker.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account	93¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94¾
Bar Silver	58 13/16

The sum of £160,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrival—European.

We are informed by a contemporary that Mr. T. B. Morris, Assistant Engineer at Murree, has been deputed to proceed to Ladakh for the purpose of laying out a road from that place to Yarkand.

Simla according to the local paper is filling fast. The tongha proprietors have, it is stated, put 17 extra pairs of ponies on the route to meet the demands of travellers by this excellent and most expeditious means of conveyance to Capua.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall-Street, on the 4th May 1874:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,185	1,220	1,210	1,214 12 3	26,54,267 15 6
Benares	1,565	1,195	1,185	1,185 15 0	18,56,009 0 0

Of the 74 candidates who recently passed the first examination in Arts in connection with the Bombay University, 42 were from the Elphinstone College, 21 from the Deccan College, 7 from St. Xavier's College, and 4 from the Free General Assembly's Institution.

The fears entertained regarding the loss of the Manchu in the China Seas have been confirmed. She foundered on the 17th of March, with the loss of all hands (57) on board, except the captain second officer, and one Chinese fireman, who have been taken to Shanghai by the Sungking.

We learn from Rajcote that a Brahmin youth name Mathoo Harry was baptized about a fortnight ago by the Reverend Robert Gillespie, of the Presbyterian Mission at that station. It is said that the youth has made Christianity his chief study for the past four years and was led to embrace the religion from sincere conviction

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Notwithstanding the ill-natured and vindictive remarks which occasionally appear in the columns of one of our contemporaries in regard to the want of confidence by the Girassias in the Rajisthanik Courts, we are in a position to state, without fear of contradiction, that upwards of a hundred petitions have been filed in that Court which will have its hands full of work very shortly.

A Canadian paper states that recently, just before the ice on the Richelieu gave way, a frame house of considerable size, and of the ordinary French Canadian rural style, was put on runners at Sabrevois, and drawn to St. John's, a distance of eight miles, by ten yoke of oxen and four span of horses. The house was delivered in good order and condition, and no difficulty was experienced in moving it, except some little delay in getting it round the corners of the streets.

On the 26th March 1874, Mirza Mahomed Tahir Khan, the Cabul Envoy, left for Cabul in company with one Khwaja Abdool Wahab Sadar, who has been deputed to Cabul as a Bokhara Envoy and another Agent of the King of Bokhara who, according to custom, will come as far as Balkh. The Ameer has sent some pieces of kinkhob, abrah, a shawl, &c., to the king, and has given instructions that the Bokhara Envoy shall be sent to Cabul, in an honourable and safe manner.

A plan for docks extending from opposite the Castle to the Elphinstone Basin, proposed by Mr. Edwin Clarke, the eminent civil engineer, has, we understand, been submitted by Government for the consideration of the Port Trustees. It has been referred by them to a committee for report. The committee, consisting of Colonel Ballard, Mr. Ormiston, Colonel Trevor, and Mr. Le Mesurier, met yesterday at the Port Trust Office, when the main features of the proposal were discussed at very great length.

On the application of the Madras Government, the Supreme Government have confirmed the temporary appointment, made by the former, of 10 additional Deputy Collectors on special duty until 31st December 1874, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem each, to take the place of covenanted assistants, on the understanding that if the local Government anticipate a further need of officers for the particular work on which it is proposed to employ them, they must arrange to employ civilians, or give early notice to the India-Government in view to civilians being transferred from the Bombay Presidency.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, who had been on a visit to Bhitoor, returned to Agra on the 4th. He leaves again on the 8th to visit the Maharaja of Jeypore at Poshkur. The Maharaja has, the local paper learns, paid 38 lakhs into the Morar treasury towards the Neemuch Railway. His remittance towards the Agra line we announced the other day. He objects, it is said, to the narrow gauge for the Scindia State Railway. He has met and conferred with Major Meade, the Chief Engineer, on the subject. It is much doubted that a short contemplated trip on the Rajpootana State Railway will induce a modification of his views.

Two Brahmins of village Kerusra under the Gondul State were tried on a charge of murder in November last, at the Sessions Court at Rajcote, presided over by Mr. Candy, Judicial Assistant. One of them was acquitted and discharged by the Court, while the other named Hurry Shunker was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The prisoners were defended by Mr. J. Hewett, pleader, by whom an appeal was prepared for Hurry Shunker and submitted to Government, which resulted in the conviction and sentence having been reversed. The man was discharged from jail on the 1st instant.

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes from Durburgah on the 1st instant:—"As far as actual famine is concerned, it will be hard to find any traces of this just now in all the parts from Barh to this. I have gone over the whole ground, not by rail, but by palkee dak, observing all the country, talking to the villagers and officers engaged on relief-works, and my experience tells me that while there is a good deal of want and scarcity there is no actual famine. Food is very much higher in price than it used to be. Rice in former times used to be sold in the markets for 20 and 25 seers per rupee. It is now 7½ seers for the same coin."

The latest China papers report a revolution in Corea. The power of the Regent, Li, has been overthrown, and the party of the Queen Mother, who is said to be a Christian, is in the ascendant. The actual king of Corea is a lad of 18 or 19, and is the son by adoption only of the Dowager Queen. The old King died childless in 1864, and his consort adopted the son of a mandarin, named Li. This individual accompanied his son to Court; and, being an able and ambitious man, succeeded soon in getting the whole power into his own hands, and putting aside the Queen, who should have been sole Regent according to law. The Dowager Queen is said to be a Christian, but uncompromising hostility to Christianity was a leading maxim in the Regent's creed.

The *Pioneer*, playfully, observes:—The revolted Colonies of America, now called the United States, taking time by the forelock, are making arrangements for the biggest *tumasha* ever yet invented, in honour of the centenary of their independence. The explosion is to take place the year after next, and so comprehensive is the undertaking to be, that a universal exhibition, at Philadephia, will merely be one feature of the performance. Trans-Atlantic pride is not unlike that which sometimes leads a wealthy contractor to glory in his humble origin. "Look at this span-glorious country," Americans seem always saying to their guests. "We weren't born to this kind of thing. We began life with four-pence in our pocket; swept out the shop and slept under the counter. Now we could buy up Italy and Greece and Egypt into the bargain if we liked—lock, stock, and barrel." That is an epitome in advance of much oratory that dignify the year 1876.

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S WEDDINGS.

FROM THE DISTRICTS OF GOHELWAR, 30TH APRIL.

THE FETCHING OF THE BRIDES

From their respective homes to within a short distance of their "new realms of love" was attended with a ceremony interesting enough to claim a passing record before I proceed to describe the actual marriages. Of the four brides—a number which has called forth remarks from so many quarters that I intend later on in my narrative to let your readers know what those acquainted with Rajpoot customs and modes of thought have to say on the subject—two come from families less favoured as regards position and wealth than those of the others, and are said to have been, in a more or less degree, dependent upon the Bhownuggur *Raj*. These two brides had already been brought with their relatives and suites within sight of the city of Bhownuggur and encamped there when the representatives of the State left the city on the morning of Saturday, the 4th ultimo, to bring the two maidens from Wudwan and Gondul respectively. This was a fortnight prior to the days appointed for the marriages, and my information on this subject, I may mention in passing, is necessarily derived from indirect sources. The starting of the deputies on their interesting mission was the occasion for large processions, without which it would of course be impossible for the native mind to realise the idea of a marriage ceremony. You might as soon think of a ball without dancers as of a Hindu wedding without precessions. The processions that accompanied the deputies out of the city gates were the first of a long series. I am unable to explain what qualifications are inseparable, according to the native mind, from the duties of a matrimonial messenger; but if venerable years, bordering upon dotage, and a mind capable of looking at marriage simply as a commercial transaction, be recommendations, then the pleasing commission could not have been entrusted to better hands than it was on this occasion. The deputy selected to fetch the Wudwan bride was the first to leave Bhownuggur, and a duplicate (excuse the expression) of the procession that escorted him out of the city gates left for Gondul two hours afterwards, headed by the royal bridegroom and all the durbari officials of any consideration whatsoever, and followed by crowds of respectable inhabitants of Bhownuggur. The young bridegroom rode in a car and pair of oxen, which were decked out in right royal Kattywar fashion. Beside him sat two very young ladies—his paternal cousins—who almost all the time the procession kept moving on were shaking, with a circular motion of the hand, a brass mug filled with water. This is a Rajpoot custom and is meant, I am told, to ensure blessings on the happy occasion and prosperity in future. Before, behind, and about the royal car walked bands of musicians, bad, abominable, and indifferent. The rattling of tom-toms, the shrieks of long pipes of native make, and the boisterous clang of the drum and fife combined to make the occasion *felt* most unmistakably. The cavalry and infantry of the State turned up in excellent style to lend splendour to the event. What next to the royal car attracted most attention was an elephant—a magnificent specimen of its fraternity—whose slow motions and seeming indifference to the huge hubbub that surrounded him showed him to be fully sensible of the importance attached to his august presence. In short, the enormous *omnium gatherum* presented a spectacle of such genuine Oriental character, and at once suggested so many different pictures of the magnificence of Indian royalty as it was and as it is, that it must be reckoned quite a rare privilege to have been enabled to witness the procession. I find I have arrived at rather "a lengthier length" in my description of the procession than I had purposed doing; but as I have already said they occupy such a prominent place on these occasions, and your readers will have to be told so often about the others that followed, that I think I have done well to pourtray the first one fully and make it do duty for the rest. Escorted by such grand processions, of which, by the way, the Joint Administrators of the State enjoyed the view with a select company from the galleries of the *Motee Bagh* or Pearl Garden, the marital deputies were led out of the city gates, whence they started on their respective routes attended by a retinue each. From this time and for a fortnight afterwards ensued an interval of comparative calm. At the end of the fortnight, however, all were again "up and doing," and the reign of mirth and rejoicing prevailed with tenfold vigour, for

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDES

was announced. But nothing like a ceremonial reception was accorded them. They were not to seek entry into the city-gates unless their lord and master should himself come and take them with him. This, however, could not be done before he led them forth to the holy altar, and it was, therefore, arranged that the brides should be brought in the vicinity of the city on the morning of the day of marriage, or on the previous evening, and with their retinue be kept in encampments specially erected on an open spot some distance—say two miles—out of the city. The journey of the brides was consequently divided into various stages with this object, and wherever they were to break it, encampments were picked and all requisites for their convenience and comfort were, so my information goes, kept ready. Here I must for the present stop, for the remorseless post would not.

HEAVY WEATHER AT MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 5TH APRIL.

We have been in a state of considerable excitement here for some hours past owing to the state of the weather, and judging from the high sea that is running and the comparatively moderate force of the wind there is every reason to believe that a cyclone has taken place somewhere off the coast. Early yesterday morning Mr. Pogson, the Astronomer, advised the Master Attendant that bad weather might be expected as the barometer indicated serious atmospheric disturbance.

At 1 P.M. the barometer stood at 29·45 and a very heavy surf was breaking on the beach with every appearance of the weather becoming worse. Bearing in mind the disastrous effects of the cyclone two years ago, the Master Attendant and the officers of his department were especially on the alert and remained at the office throughout the night receiving telegraphic communications respecting the state of the weather from the Observatory. Shortly before 3 A.M. the night signal indicating the approach of bad weather was hoisted at the flagstaff and the usual signal-guns were fired. The shipping in the roads at once made preparations for getting under weigh, if necessary, and at 3 A.M. the steamer Patna put to sea, followed soon after daylight by the steamer Burma. During the forenoon all the other vessels in harbour followed suit, the Bengal being the last to leave shortly after noon, and the harbour is at present deserted by all except a few country craft. Of these three brigs and a dhoney were observed to be riding heavily at their anchors. The cargo boats have suffered severely and have all broken adrift from their moorings and gone down. It would seem, judging from the heavy sea rolling on the coast, that there must have been very seriously heavy weather close at hand, and no doubt the ships which have put to sea may be having a bad time of it. Still there is not much to fear should they have succeeded in getting a fair offing. In the case of the hurricane of 1872 the wind commenced to blow from seaward, and when the vessels were signalled to put to sea they were unable to do so, wind and sea being both adverse.

The following is a list of the vessels which were in harbour and put to sea on Tuesday morning:—The Ocean, Bride, Medusa, Mars, Webfoot, Michael Angelo, St. Anne, Bengal, Othello, Patna and Burma. Telegraphic messages have been received by the Master Attendant from Pondicherry and Masulipatam intimating that the weather in those places was suspicious and threatening.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 5TH MAY.

On Friday evening last, at about seven o'clock, the moon presented a most extraordinary appearance, and the natives seemed to be struck with awe at the phenomenon. I was not quite certain for a few minutes whether the strange sight was caused by a cloud or mist or was an eclipse. Having a powerful Dollond glass at hand I watched the refulgent lamp of night very carefully, and at once saw that it was slowly being veiled. The appearance of the moon was striking at that part of her not yet touched by the shady cloth of mist which was slowly, very slowly, drawn over her face, and the untouched part showed a lus rous blaze of silver light and contrasted itself strangely with the muddy-coloured veil which obscured the lower portion of the luminary. The eclipse was only partial, about one-eighth of the globe never having been touched at all. There was no pitchy darkness about the covering, and the portion of the moon affected seemed to be more overcast than extinguished. Indeed, the column below the dimness had a deep tinge of red about it which gave a muddy blood-shot appearance to the moon as seen through the filmy covering. All round the sphere there was visible a flood of light, while in the neighbourhood quickly travelling clouds passed in rapid succession. Dropping the glass for a moment the moon to the naked eye looked bell-shaped. At about half-past 9 o'clock the eclipse ceased, the overcasting dying gradually away. Now I am not well up in the theory or history of these eccentricities of nature, and I shall be glad to hear from any of your correspondents at other stations the observations they may have made on the night in question. Of course the natives, superstitious as they are, gave their opinions very freely: some ascribed the sight witnessed to magic, and others to the agency of the devil, and not a few predicted that some great war or extraordinary event is likely to succeed such a novel sight in the firmament. That such ideas should occur to the untutored mind of the Bapoos and Sirdar Khans of this mountain is not very strange, when we recollect that Tacitus, Josephus, and other early and great writers often associated with similar curious revolutions of nature the occurrence of some grand or terrible event.

The temperature has changed and a high wind prevails at night. It is also much cooler during the day. I have not much news to give you, and write in haste, so you are not to criticise my despatch. The late editor of the *Times of India*, Mr. Martin Wood, has been refreshing himself here and at Sattara after his recent safe delivery from the dangers of the Rutnagherry iron-bound coast. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has arrived with his daughter and is housed at Sea View. The Parsee Baronet and a host of the descendants of the expatriated children of Persia arrived some days ago, and many youthful Zoroastrians of a morning may be seen hammering five miles an hour out of jaded and sore-backed tattoos with their toes well turned out and their satin unmentionables full well knee-high, while the free light of heaven is largely admitted between them and the pig-skin. However, to be just, there are lots of English people here who would do well to take lessons in equitation, and who seem miserable creatures indeed when astride a horse. We had a heavy shower of rain on the 28th instant. Nearly all Mahableshwur had assembled at Bombay Point to hear the Governor's Band play when the clouds suddenly blackened and the wind rose. At once there was a general rush for home, and several horses, sniffling the cool air, became very restive and wanted to be off. I was afraid for a moment that a general stampede would occur, and, as the roads at many places run alongside steep precipices, the consequences might be disastrous. However, the speedy evacuation of Bombay Point was completed without accident, while the mizzle effected under a Mahableshwur splashing drizzle and while the stormy gust did blow enabled galloping and available young ladies to give their back hair to the wind and thus to hang out their flag to the prancing cavaliers who this year are noticed at Mahableshwur to have learned the nasty trick of "loving and riding away." No amount of croquet, Badminton, dulcet music, or riding parties seems to innoculate them with the tender passion, but the greatest hopes are entertained by anxious mamas that when the batteries of pic-nic and ball-room open well loaded with champagne and promises of lucrative staff employ, then these hardened youngsters will capitulate before the myrtle rod of seductive youthful fascination; or in front of the altars of individual expediency. And well they might surrender, for never in the memory of the oldest visitor at these hills has Mahableshwar been graced by the presence of greater female attraction, for there is one remarkable thing about the eligible young ladies here—they are nearly all with their parents and residing in their legitimate homes. The hill stations of India for years have been places where imaginary nieces came out to live with adopted uncles and aunts. The most distant, untraceable, and absurd connection was pleaded to justify English deportation, and to account for the arrival of some fair and young creature who otherwise would have appeared to have dropped into India from the skies, and whose relatives' sole aim was her speedy matrimony with some rich or dying old man. We are free from this sort of gilded misery here, and it is a real pleasure to behold the joy of parents, long separated from those they love best on earth, re-embracing their children on their return from England, and growing young again while galloping in the fresh morning air with them, or picking the green and lovely ferns from the side of Mahableshwur's steep hills. Yes, this is a place where you may pluck a rose from off its own tree, and be sure that it is genuine: a spot where you can see a girl's life as it passes beneath a mother's care and under a father's protection, and this state of things, unusual in India, is perfectly developed here.

Returning to news: I have just heard that Mr. Mactier, the Judge of Sattara, has nearly finished a very successful shooting expedition, and is making his way back to join his family here by scouring the adjacent hills for game. A well known solicitor of Bombay has arrived, having been retained by the Rajah of Jut to advocate his claims and care before the Governor. This Rajah, report says, is to be pensioned on account of the bad management of his kingdom and of extravagance. I know nothing of the particulars of his case, which, *on dit*, is to be submitted for the consideration of the Home Government. The same solicitor is also entrusted with the interest of some rich Arabs, who have been purchasing steamers for service in the Persian Gulf, and whom it is thought unadviasable to allow to establish such in those waters.

I cannot close this letter without very fully endorsing all you recently wrote about the late lamented Mr. James Taylor. He has indeed gone down to the grave regretted, honoured, and respected. I had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance for many years, and never met a man so gifted with ceaseless devotion to honour, truth, and duty. I, too, a few years ago was associated with him in matters of literature and public writing, and I always respected his judgment and taste. If ever he wrote a hard thing of any one in the discharge of his duty, it was sure to be just and deserved, but his pen seldom dealt in severity, and his utterances were ever in the interests of the public good and largely in favour of Christian charity. He was a man slow to form a friendship, but once he attached himself to a party or an individual his faith was to be depended upon. Some people at first acquaintance did not like him, on account of what they thought was a too great assertion of self; but, when they came to know all the real sterling good qualities of the man, his few peculiar ways and habits ceased to be offensive or seen. He was honest at heart and true to his convictions, and a man given to put others in the way they should go. In his truth and sincerity, one forgot his small vanities, and his name will long be recollected with respect by every class of the community.

As I have suffered myself to make the foregoing remarks about the deceased Mr. Taylor, perhaps I may also be in order if I speak of the new Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. George Taylor, who is sojourning here. His recent appointment to the Shrievalty has given universal satisfaction and is an act by Government which is endorsed *nem. con.* by every section of the community. I take his nomination to be an instalment of that long-delayed recognition of his claims which assuredly must come soon. Mr. George Taylor is, I believe, the father of the Bombay bar, and has been connected with that city and its public history for some 35 years. He has filled high posts of trust under Government and is learned in the laws appertaining to India, as well as being acquainted with native habits and customs. It is well known that the terrible crisis through which this Presidency past a few years ago left a deep mark on Mr. Taylor's finances. In fact, large wealth, accumulated during many years of persevering industry, was swept from his hand at a blow by the commercial crash of 1865, when banks failed and money securities were depreciated. But manfully fighting against the tide of sudden public and widespread misfortune Mr. Taylor maintained his position, although he lost a noble fortune. To-day he is Sheriff of rising Bombay, and I hope the day is not far distant when he may become one of its judges.

MALABAR, 2ND MAY.

There was a rumour current in Travancore that Sir Madava Row, Holkar's Minister, had resigned and would retire to that State, where he holds some property and where his relations are residing. The fact of his having come down to Madras gave colour to the report, but we now know that his visit there was with the object of celebrating the marriage of one of his relations. Sir Madava Row, even if he resign the Dewanship of Indore, is not likely to settle in Travancore, not because Travancore had proved ungrateful to him, but because he has a decided preference for places more congenial to his tastes and habits, such as Tanjore or Combaconum. But I believe that Sir Madava Row has not resigned.

In the last Administration Report of one of the Municipal Commissions in the Malabar District—that is for 1872-73—we have something like an explanation of how small-pox was or might have been introduced into the ports of the Malabar Coast. The epidemic has kept a firm hold of Southern India since 1871, in which year, it is believed, it first appeared. The Report states—"There is no doubt that we have passed through a cycle of small-pox epidemic in Southern India of great intensity. The disease has been prevailing since 1871: in the later months of that year it invaded the adjacent Native State of Travancore. Small-pox appeared at Cochin, but was sporadic in the beginning of 1872, and it was not before the commencement of the next dry season, or in the month of December, when the cold land wind blows with its greatest force, that it attained much activity and had an epidemic significance. From December 1872 the disease reaped a heavy harvest of victims, and in the four last months of the official year under notice the number of small-pox deaths was 295. The development of the epidemic after November must be mainly ascribed to seasonal changes, and may also be due to the arrival of native crafts from infected places. There was little or no restriction placed on coasting crafts and other vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf, or the Arabian and other ports, before the adoption of quarantine rules to prevent the importation of epidemics into the ports of Malabar, and it is probable that the development of small-pox may have been caused by the introduction of the disease by some of these vessels. The majority of the moplahs on the coast are sea-farers, and any of them, it is presumed, may have brought the epidemic which has proved so disastrous to the people." I agree with the above, and believe fully that small-pox was first imported into Southern India by the buggalows or craft that frequent the ports of Malabar from the Arabian shores of the Persian Gulf. It is much to be regretted that there had been nothing like vigilance exercised by the authorities on the Malabar Coast to prevent this, for we should otherwise not have had to deplore the fact of about three per cent. of the population of Malabar having been swept away by small-pox annually since 1871.

During the last week or so the weather has appeared threatening every evening from the eastward. One or two evenings there were strong bursts of wind from the east with thunder and lightning and much rain. Evidently there has been some change in the weather on the other coast. The ship Empress of India, which arrived at Cochin with rice from Balasore during the week, reports having met with very heavy weather off Galle on the 8th and 9th April last and adverse currents. The ship was under no canvas almost during the two days, blowing as it was then fearfully from W.N.W. There was a heavy sea running, and the vessel was rolling and labouring much and taking in large quantities of water. The weather moderated about 4 p.m. on the 9th, after having done some injury to the rigging of the vessel, and carrying away one or two of her sails. The Empress of India is a ship of 589 tons, belonging to the port of Calcutta, and is owned by a native.

A great fire broke out at Alleppee—a sea-port in Travancore—on the 23rd ultimo. It appeared first in the Old Bazaar, and immediately spread to the huts and houses close by. A great number of huts and thatched houses was totally burnt down and many have become beggars by the fire. Those who have suffered most are the Syrian Christians, who have been completely ruined. The total loss may be estimated at 15,000 rupees.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A New Pleader.—The Judges of the High Court have admitted Mr. Narhar Gadadhar Phadake Vakeel of the High Court.

High Court.—Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Reporter to the High Court, vice Mr. C. F. Farran, barrister, resigned.

The Bombay Port Trust.—Mr. M. Mathew and Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot have been appointed members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

Elphinstone College.—Professor R. G. Oxenham, of the Deccan College, has been appointed Acting Principal of Elphinstone College and Acting Professor of Logic.

A Traveller's Dhurumsalla at Nowsaree.—A Dhurumsalla is being erected at Nowsaree near the railway station for the use of travellers, at the expense of the Gaekwar.

Commissioner of Customs.—Mr. Lestock Reid, Commissioner of Customs, who has been granted six months' leave, proceeds to England by the mail steamer of the 18th instant.

Second Assistant Collector of Nassick.—Mr. F. L. Charles, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Nassick, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date in July next as he may avail himself of it.

The Gaekwar's Charity.—On the occasion of the late lunar eclipse, the Gaekwar, says a correspondent, distributed a large sum of money and clothing among the Brahmins and Fakeers of Nowsaree.

Putrid Fish.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a fisherwoman was charged, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with selling fish at Null Bazaar, the same being unfit for human food. She admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

The Bhownuggur Market.—Our correspondent mentioned the other day that the new market at Bhownugger was designed by Mr. Waite. We believe he was mistaken, for the iron shed was built entirely from designs prepared by Mr. Cruddas, of Nicol & Co.'s.

Committed to the Court of Petty Sessions.—Mr. Ryan yesterday committed one Ally Hyder Alumgeer, a Mahomedan lad, aged about fifteen years, to take his trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, for being found in possession of opium in quantity more than a quarter of a Surat seer.

Suicide.—An adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday at the Coroner's office touching the death of a girl named Luxmee, whose body was found floating a few days back in a well on the Gowalia Tank Road. The jury found that the girl had committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank.

Assault.—A Parsee named Pestonjee Dorabjee, a coachman in the service of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy was charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate yesterday, with assaulting one Babajee Balloo. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, of which Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

Illicit Sale of Liquor.—Two Iranee Parsees, named Kusroo Nowroz and Jehangeer Sorab, were charged before Mr. Patrick Ryan yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney with selling illicitly by retail a pint of brandy, without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50 each.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 5th May, was 366, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 47 more than the total of the week ending 6th May 1873, and 8 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 225 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th April 1874, Rs. 72,67,330; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 22,08,988; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 23,00,139; balance, Rs. 71,76,179. There are in addition 38,18,698 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Marine Storekeeper.—Lieutenant G O'B Carew, late Indian Navy, Marine Storekeeper, has been allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months. Lieutenant G B Hewett, late Indian Navy, Dock Master, officiates as Marine Storekeeper during the absence of Lieutenant Carew, the office of Dock Master being filled by Lieutenant H Morland, late Indian Navy, in addition to his own duties as Agent for Transports.

The Ryots of Nowsaree.—A few days ago while the Gaekwar was coming out of his Cutcherry, a petition was presented to him by some of his ryots, who had sustained serious damages in consequence of the late fire at a place called Kacheewadee, in Nowsaree. H.H after looking over the petition, which was in the Marathi character, gave it to the Sooba with an order that Rs. 700 should be distributed among the sufferers.

A Waif of the Sea.—On Wednesday afternoon, a sepoy employed under the Port Trust, found the body of a Hindoo lying on the beach at Worlee Bay. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition; the face and feature were unrecognizable, but there were three gold ear-rings in the ear such as the fishermen of the Kolie caste wear. The body seemed as if it had been eaten by fish. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion—"That the body was found in an advanced state of decomposition washed up on the shore at Worlee."

The Rancour of Caste Disputes.—Amid the thousand evils attendant on the caste system in this country may be mentioned the rancour with which caste squabbles are prosecuted between sectaries in the native community. An instance in point occurred in Bombay a few days ago and resulted in a police prosecution. The case was heard before Mr. Patrick Ryan; and the complainant, Lilla Dewsee, a member of one sect, charged six members of another sect with assault. The complainant's story was that he had gone out to collect outstandings due to a Hindu-temple, and that as he was coming out of a shop he met men belonging to the gang of one of the defendants. They knocked him down in the road and so severely maltreated him that he became insensible and was removed by a policeman. Dr. Anderson, who had treated the complainant, described to the magistrate the extent of the injuries the man had received. He was suffering a great deal from several severe contusions in the back, sides, and face, and some of the parts were swollen, while the wales in the back, the result of being belaboured with sticks, were from six to eight inches in length. The magistrate, after an enquiry which occupied two days, found all the defendants guilty. Two of them, Jetha Habboo and Khethal Habboo, were sentenced to be imprisoned for one month each, while the other four defendants, Naya Runsord, Dewjee Assoo, Doorga Nappoo, and Ramdas Bhattia, were fined Rs. 50 each, or in default to be imprisoned for a fortnight each.

MR. MANOCKJEE'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Gossip, with her thousand tongues, has been busy within the last fortnight as to the scope of the intent of Mr. Manockjee Curseijee, ex-judge, in proceeding to England by the last mail steamer. Some persons connect the visit with the recent riots in Bombay, while others are uncharitable enough to connect it with gubernatorial favours to come. Some believe that he is gone to fight over the amount of his pension with the Secretary of State. The reports afloat have, however, found expression in the columns of the *Bombay Samachar*, which seems to speak with some authority on the subject. Says the *Samachar*:—

"Whatever part Mr. Manockjee may take in England with regard to the recent riots, we do not care for a moment. His conduct and the tendency of his opinions in relation to Parsees, and the natives generally, are no secret. His opinion can never be regarded as the opinion of the majority of Parsees, and never yet has been regarded as such in any quarter whatsoever. His views, therefore, on recent events in Bombay must be taken as his individual views, and no more; and we do not think the people of England will receive them in any other light. They have hitherto clashed with the interests of the Parsees and the natives generally; and it would be a marvel if they should on the present occasion incline in favour of the Parsees. On the other hand, it would be no wonder whatever if he goes against the Parsee, for that is to be presumed from what has occurred in the past period of his life between himself and the members of the native community. Shortly before Mr. Manockjee's departure, his visits to Government House, which were 'few and far between,' appeared to have suddenly become frequent and, comparatively speaking, fresh. We learn that he was there patted by every one, from His Excellency the Governor down to the subordinate officers of State. He became a general favourite with them all; and one officer, we hear, found his heart so far overflowing with good wishes towards the ex-judge that he could not help giving him a letter of recommendation to his brother, who has been adjured to treat him with every kindness and consideration. Mr. Manockjee is not a stranger in England, and we thought he hardly stood in need of a letter of introduction or recommendation. We further learn that he has received another letter of recommendation from no less a person than His Excellency the Governor. Thus, shortly before his departure Mr. Manockjee had a shower of favours poured upon him from every side of Government House. In the view that so much consideration was shown Mr. Manockjee for the few days preceding his departure, not in his own community but at Government House, we take him to be a very lucky man indeed. Time will solve the problem mixed up with the favours conferred and the letters of recommendation received."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Fear Not.—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and a host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, or unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicines over others for subduing disease has been so widely and fully proved that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them be followed, no disappointment will ever ensue, nor dangerous consequences result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and upper part of the chest; it will arrest the increasing inflammation, allay pain, subdue fever, and gradually cure.

THE KURRACHEE AFFAIR.

In order to enable our readers to see the Kurrachee blunder in all its bearings we append the correspondence on the subject which has been placed upon the editor's table:—

From Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B. Commissioner in Sind to His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Commissioner's Office, 6th April 1874.

Hon'ble Sir,—It was reported to me by the District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, that on Friday morning, the 28th ultimo, intelligence was conveyed to the Inspector of Town Police, that there would be an assembly of Mahomedans on that day, in Mill's Musjeed, for consultation after prayers as to what steps they should take to resent the affront afforded to them by the sale of a book issued by the Mission Press at Allahabad, and countenanced by the Kurrachee Mission, entitled "Vizayatil Emam," which they consider to contain matter highly offensive to their religion.

2. At this meeting it was resolved by those present to petition the Commissioner in Sind with a view to steps being taken to prevent such publications being sold in the public streets. They then dispersed quietly.

3. On Saturday, Mr. Gibbons, the Town Magistrate informed the inspector, that the head moonshee, a Syud, had told him that a number of Mahomedans were about to meet at the Cazee's, and hearing that the people there were about to adopt strong measures, he advised them to petition the magistrate on the object of this meeting, and all that they wished done would be attended to without resort to extreme steps. They went to Mr. Gibbons, and he, after hearing what they had to say, sent a note by the Inspector to the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, in charge of the Mission, and said he would further communicate with the Magistrate of the district.

4. On seeing Mr. Sheldon, the Inspector warned him of the danger of his assistants preaching on the roads, and asked him to suspend such for a few days, which would tend to pacify the Mahomedans. This Mr. Sheldon agreed to do.

5. On Saturday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Sheldon called on the District Superintendent of Police, informed him of the note he had received from Mr. Gibbons, saying he felt himself in personal danger living, as he did, so near the Mahomedans in the town, and asked for protection. The Superintendene gave a guard to Mr. Sheldon's house to tranquilise him.

6. That afternoon and night, the town was visited by the Superintendant, his assistant, and the Inspector, but all was perfectly quiet, and there were no signs whatever of any attempt at disturbance.

7. On the 1st April, Colonel Lambert, the District Magistrate, then at the railway station at Dorbajee on his way in to Kurrachee from his district tour, received the following letter from the Rev. Mr Sheldon:—

8. "In consequence of a commotion amongst the Mahomedan population of the town and camp of Kurrachee, arising from the sale of a fact in Oordoo sold at our Book Shop, I have received an order from F. Gibbons, Esq., City Magistrate, a true copy of which I subjoin:—

'20th March 1874.

'My dear Mr. Sheldon,—The sale of the Oordoo tract reflecting on the Mahomedan faith has caused a commotion among the Mahomedan community both in the town and camp, and meetings have been held to decide what course they should adopt, and their leading men have come to me to-day with a petition praying for its suppression. This petition I am going to send on to Colonel Lambert for instructions. Meanwhile, I must beg of you to put an immediate stop to the sale of the obnoxious tract and any other of a similar kind, or the consequences may be serious, for you know how fanatical these people are, and how readily they are roused by anything touching their religion. I have calmed them for

PETITIONS OF REVIEW BY THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT IN THE NINE BULSAR APPEALS DISMISSED BY THE HIGH COURT.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 15th April last, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas disposed of the regular appeal No. 16 of 1873, in which the Collector of Surat made an application for a review of the judgment of the Court in certain cases from Bulsar, decided against him.

The High Court, in giving judgment, said—This is an application by the Collector of Surat for a review of the judgment of this Court delivered on the 1st July 1873, and is based upon the discovery of fresh evidence on the part of the Collector which, if it had been before this Court at the hearing of the appeal, it is contended would have induced this Court to have come to a different conclusion from that at which it then arrived. The affidavit of the Collector, filed in support of the petition of review, clearly shows that the documents in question were amongst the records of the Collector, and discloses no sufficient reason for their not having been produced at the trial in the Court of first instance. It is impossible for the Collector successfully to maintain that the case made by the plaintiff, and on which he has succeeded, has come upon the Collector by surprise. The plaintiff stated in his plaint that he and his family have been for a long time in possession of the land without paying any assessment, and that the Collector had no right to assess the homestead land, the liability of which to assessment was in question. With a view to support the case made by his plaint, the plaintiff obtained from the records of the Collector four numbers—Khurdas (Exhibits 58, 27, 41, and 28) extending from the year 1835 to 1842, describing the land as *rechan*. It was, of course, of importance to the Collector to show that this was a wrong description, and that in fact, the land, though not separately assessed, was assessed in the lump with other holdings in years anterior to 1835, whereas the Collector did not produce, at the trial, any document, which showed such to be the case, and does not now in his affidavit state that he, or those acting for him, then caused any search to be made amongst his records for such a document. He did produce, at the trial, number Khurdas for and subsequent to the year 1843, and although the fact, that, at the instance of the plaintiff the Collector had produced from his records number Khurdas extending from 1835 to 1842, was strongly suggestive of the probability that amongst the records in his possession, would be found number Khurdas for the intervening period from 1842 to 1848, yet it does not appear that he caused any search to be made for them for the purpose of production at the trial. No sufficient reason what ever is given for this omission. The Collector's affidavit filed in support of his petition of review indeed says that "the reason why the number Khurdas from 1843-4 to 1847-8, in all five, were not put in, appears to be that, as the number Khurdas No. 25 of 1852-53 was put in, and as all the particulars were mentioned therein, it was thought that it would be a (sufficient) proof on my (his) behalf and hence the said number Khurdas were not put in," which is manifestly no sufficient reason whatever—and merely shows how little thought was given to the production of evidence by those who were conducting the defence. The course, already noticed, as taken by the plaintiff in putting in earlier records from the Collector's office ought to have shown to those who acted on behalf of the Collector the absolute necessity of proving, if they could, by still earlier records, the fact that the land in quetion was assessed in the lump with other holdings, and that the term *rechan* had been misapplied to it from 1835 to 1842, and of explaining when and why the subsequent change was made in the description of the land. It was the more incumbent on those who conducted the defence to do this, inasmuch as there was oral evidence in the case (noticed by us in our judgment July last) which lent support to the documents relied upon by the plaintiff as showing that it was contrary to the custom of the locality for Government to assess *kacha* land. We cannot treat the case of a Collector differently from that of other litigants. The well known rule not only of our Courts in this country, but of the Courts of Equity in England and Ireland is, that there shall not be a review granted on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence which was within the reach of the party asking for the review at the time of the original trial and of which he might have known by the exercise of due diligence. If the rule were otherwise, litigation would be interminable. Lord Eldon in *Young v. Keighly* (16 Vesey, 348, 353) in speaking of bills of review of supplemental bills in the nature of a bill of review, observed that "the question always is, not what the plaintiff know, but what, using reasonable diligence, he might have known." He had previously said—"The evidence, the discovery of which is supposed to form ground for this application, is very material, and I am persuaded, that by refusing the application I decide against the plaintiff in a case in which he might, perhaps with confidence, have contended that upon the evidence he was entitled to the whole money. On the other hand it is most incumbent on the Court to take care that the same subject shall not be put in a course of repeated litigation; and that with a view to the termination of a suit, the necessity of using reasonably active diligence in the first instance should be imposed upon parties. The Court must not therefore be induced by any persuasion, as to the fact that the plaintiff had originally a demand which he could clearly have sustained, to break down rules, established to prevent general mischief at the expense even of particular injury." In *Bingham v. Dawson* (Jacob Rep. 243, 245) Lord Eldon applied the same doctrine to a defendant saying—"If it is to be laid down that a party may go on to a decree without looking for a defence, and may then make applications of this kind, there will never be an end to them. It is not a case of a search made, and a miscarriage in that search, but it does not appear there was any search at all." The same principle of dealing with bills of review was applied by the House of Lords in *Ludlow v. Macartney* (3 Brown Parl. ....Ca—67), by Sir Anthony Hart in *Blake v. Foster* (Beatty 451)—and by the High Court of Calcutta in *Seetanath Ghose v. Shama Soondaree Dassee* (14 Calc. W. R. 26) where it was said—"What the law requires is not that the party was not aware of a document, but that he also showed due diligence and made inquiries to ascertain its existence and found that it was not available. It is difficult to believe that by a proper search into such well known papers as the measurement papers in the office of the Commissioner of the Soondarbuns, which would naturally be the papers to be looked for in a boundary case like this, the party could not find the Chitta out before this last stage of review." And accordingly the review was refused. Here there was no proper diligence exhibited on the part of the defence in seeking for and putting in the necessary evidence to meet the case set up by the plaintiff, and in support of which he had obtained evidence from the defendant's records, and from one of his witnesses as noticed in our judgment in July last. It has been stated by the learned Advocate-General that he was prepared to contend that this Court was in error in holding that Regulation XVII. of 1827 is not applicable to city lands. But in the present case, such an argument is not open to him, as it was, at the very commencement of the hearing of the appeal before us, admitted by Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, the Government Pleader, who then appeared on behalf of the Collector, that Regulation XVII. of 1827 is not applicable to city lands. In making that admission, he referred to 7 Bombay H.C.R. 82 A.C.J. and to Special Appeals 179 of 1870, 334 of 1871, and 383 of 1871 as noting that point against him. In this suit, therefore, we cannot, on an application for reviews, permit the learned Advocate-General to argue in opposition to the Government Pleader's admission. The appeal was, we may add, very carefully argued for two whole successive days by Mr. Nagindas Toolsidas for the appellant and by the Government Pleader on behalf of the Respondent, the Collector, and it is quite impossible for us now to permit the latter to re-open the case by the introduction of fresh evidence which was perfectly accessible to him if he had thought fit to seek for and use it at the trial in the District Judge's Court. What the effect of that evidence might have been, if seasonably recorded, it would be superfluous for us now to say. As to the remark made by this Court with regard to the non-assessment of the land by the Revenue Surveyor, it is not, even if erroneous, as asserted by the Collector, of sufficient importance to affect the position of the parties. Quite independently of that remark, we came to the conclusion that the weight of evidence, given at the trials, was in favour of the plaintiff.

We must therefore decline to comply with the Collector's petition.

INDIAN NEWS.

One for the P. & O.—A passengerby the P. & O. s. s. Bokhara sends us, in a private letter, the following account of the admirable heating arrangements of that vessel: "This is decidedly the hottest steamer I have ever been in, evidently built with all the latest improvements for retaining heat and economising fuel. The bathroom floors are so hot of a morning that you cannot stand on them except with a wooden grating under your feet, and some huge steam-pipes passing along either side of the forc-saloon keep that apartment at an even temperature of about 90° day and night. In fact, the Bokhara is admirably adapted either for hatching eggs by steam or for an expedition to the North Pole.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Silberer's Gas Apparatus.—Mr. Silbiger has offered to fit up and maintain in working order for three months eighty or more lights at the new Central Station, with a view to test the efficiency and economy of his invention, and has agreed to bear the entire cost of the experiment. In the event of the apparatus proving successful in the matter of brilliancy of light and economy of working, questions which are to be determined by the Agent and manager or by any gentlemen he may chose for the purpose, the patentee stipulates that the Company is to purchase from him the engine, &c. &c., at a fair valuation. The terms are so entirely favourable to the Company, that the Agent and Manager authorized him to perfect his arrangements with as little delay as possible, and trusted under the circumstances, that the Government will be pleased to accord their approval to this arrangement.

The Government have approved of the arrangement and have requested that a description of Mr. Silbiger's *modus operandi* and machine may be submitted.—*Madras Times.*

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette."

27. Full information has been called for as to the sale and disposal of Government grain either to laborers or the public or in charity. The district narratives and returns are as yet very difficient in this respect. The only places where the disbursements of grain have been at all considerable are Tirhoot, Chumparun, North Bhagulpore, North Monghyr, Purnesh, Dinagepore and Rungpore. Sales to the general public are allowed only in parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rungapore; grain is offered to the laborers for sale in all districts having Government stores.

The rates charged depend upon the quality of the grain, as the quantity of husk in the Burmah rice varies very much. As a rule, 12 seers per rupee for clean rice is taken as the standard; 15 seers per rupee being the maximum quantity given of the rice having most husk. In Ramnuggur, the rates are one seer dearer, and in Mudhoobunnee and Durbhanga, 10 seers has hitherto been the rate of sale for clean rice. In those parts of Rungpore and Dinagepore where sales to the public have been allowed, rice is sold to petty dealers at one seer per rupee less than to ordinary purchasers, on condition of their selling to their customers at the standard rate.

28. The grants of advances for purposes of land improvement or for the purchase and importation of grain into the distressed districts have now in most places become infrequent. Advances to zemindars for the maintenance of their ryots, or to ryots on their own behalf, are on the other hand fast assuming important dimensions. The following are some of the details of advances on this account during the fortnight which show considerable differences between the results in different district's:—

	Rs.			
In Tirhoot	14,970	(making Rs.	1,00,384 to date.)	
" Saruh	14,467	"	"	3,59,371 "
" Chumparun ...	5,000	"	"	1,39,226 "
" Bhagulpore ...	23,650	"	"	1,03,200 "
" Purnesh	1,750	"	"	36,000 "
" Rajshahye ...	17,700	"	"	22,425 "
" Bogra	6,950	"	"	10,000 "
" Rungpore.....	1,31,310	"	"	1,48,400 "

The Lieutenant-Governor has intimated his wish that advances of this kind should now, as a rule, be given in grain and not in cash.

Of the Bettiah estates in Ramnuggur, and the system of advances there, Mr. Howe writes:—

"Mr. Gibbon's advances in January and December were well-timed, and have hitherto enabled the cultivator population to hold out. But they were necessarily insufficient, and something on a larger scale must at once be undertaken to prevent general distress and starvation among this the largest portion of the population, where food stores are almost entirely exhausted, and who cannot, as a body, come on our works. For this purpose a scheme has been agreed upon between Mr. Gibbon and myself, which has been approved of by the Commissioner. The principal features of this scheme are these:—

"Each village is taken separately, and a tehsildar or naib-tehsildar is deputed to make a detailed inquiry, which almost partakes of the nature of a census. A brief report of each village is drawn up, and registers are prepared showing lists—1*st*, of those not requiring advances; 2*nd*, of those requiring advances, together with a column showing what property they have; 3*rd*, those who work or are able to work on roads; and 4*th*, those fit for charitable relief."

"The tehsildar divides villages into two classes, those (*a*) in which relief is most urgently required, and those (*b*) in which, though required, the urgency is less. The Commissioner has authorised me to make a small advance for a week or ten days in villages coming under class (*a*); and has directed me to send copies of all papers to Mr. Gibbon, who has undertaken to provide for all entered in these lists, or to accept an advance from Government on their account."

"To enable the inquiry to be more complete, Mr. Gibbon has deputed a tehsildar of his own, who knows the parts well, to co-operate with mine. Any case in which there is a difference of opinion will be referred to the Commissioner, who, however, has authorised me in such cases to make a temporary advance, should the necessity appear urgent."

29. The total amount of advances of various kinds up to date as extracted from the district narratives is as follows:—

Advances for purchase of grain	14,01,477
" for land improvement	8,10,065
" to municipalities	29,000
" to zemindars for help of ryots or to ryots...	1,65,652
Total	33,07,114

30. The Lieutenant-Governor has been on tour in the north Gangetic districts during the fortnight under report and is still there. Sir Richard Temple has written from Monghyr, on the 27th April, the following passages to be included in this narative:—

"From April 16th to Sunday 26th inclusive, I was marching about the Durbungah and Mudhoobunnee sub-divisions."

"In the Durbungah sub-division I found the relief 'circle' and 'sub-circle' or 'group' system completely organised in all its details. Every cluster of villages (from five to ten in number), was formed into a group or sub-circle with a native official, and a store of grain with its store-keeper, so that every village could be visited twice a week, or even oftener, and Government grain be within reach at a distance of two or three miles at the furthest. Each sub-circle, too, was being frequently inspected by the circle officer and his assistants."

"The organisation as stated above may seem simple enough. Its real magnitude and the difficulty of enforcing it will only be apparent when the area and population are borne in mind."

"Sales of Government grain to the public as well as to the relief laborers were generally going on. Some employment was still being given on the roads, but was for the most part afforded by the excavation of the old tanks in nearly every village. Piece-work (where by a man receives so much according to a fixed rate for so much work done as ascertained by measurement, was being successfully substituted for the payment of daily wages. The agency of Joyt ryots or village head-men was being largey used."

"In one case only did I hear of any serious difficulty occurring from the cessation of daily wages, on a road near Durbungah. I believe, however, that the persons concerned, estimated at 20,000 in number, have by this time been safely drafted on to village works."

"The 'circle' and 'sub-circle' or 'group' officials had gone the rounds of every village in order to search out every fit recipient of charitable relief, and to give to each person of this description a ticket, entitling him or her to receive so much grain from the nearest Government granary. When a whole family was to be thus assisted, one ticket was issued for the family."

"Every circle had competent officers, most of them zealous and able men. I only heard of one exception, and he will be immediately replaced. There were subordinate medical establishments up to full complement. The public works were supervised by professional engineers and overseers."

"Of the sub-circle or group officials, some were good, others indifferent. It is very difficult to find, on the spot, good men of this class, and scarcely less difficult to obtain them from distant districts. I hope, however, to see this branch of the establishment improved week by week."

"The theory of the system, then, as applied to a sub-division like Durbhunga, with a population of nearly a million, is good enough. If the practice is as yet imperfect in several respects, no effort will be spared to perfect it day by day. For instance, there was difficulty in some of the eastern circles in making the 'sub circle' or 'group' officials search out all the fit recipients for charitable relief. These officials would go their rounds, make a list of such recipients in every village, and cause tickets to be issued. Presently the circle officer would go round to see whether this work had been completely done, and would find still here and there some feeble persons who had not got a ticket, and so on. Much, therefore, depends on rigorous inspection."

"Despite shortcomings, however, (which are, I trust, in train of rectification), the general, perhaps the universal opinion, official and non-official, European and Native, at Durbhunga at this moment is, that the famine in that sub-division has been, and is being checked effectually. As to the extent of the famine, opinions will necessarily differ. Those who do not reside in the midst of the distress may sometimes be incredulous of the magnitude of the misfortune. The statistics, however, though not always accurate are, in the main, correct, and they reveal the great dimensions of the affair. The civil officers believe (which belief I fully share), that in most parts of this great sub-division, the scarcity has reduced, or soon will reduce the majority, in some places even the great majority, of the people to a condition of dependence on State assistance for several months."

"In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division I found the first noteworthy circumstance to be this, that the eastern portion known as the Alapore tract, and the extreme north-eastern corner of Tirhoot—where the destruction of the crops was worst, which all native opinion pointed to as the probable scene of the severest distress—is not as yet seriously distressed. The best opinion seems to be that this being a surplus-producing tract in ordinary years there are somewhere on the spot considerable stocks wherewith the people can for a time, bear up against the total loss of this year. Such stocks may be chiefly in the possession of those who could afford to hold them in the expectation of famine prices, but who prefer to sell now, seeing the Government preparations in all directions round about them. If the stocks are thus held, the question to be borne in mind is, how long will they last? If they fail soon, I trust that the preparations are ample to meet the crisis that would immediately occur. Meanwhile the distress, though not so serious as elsewhere, is bad, and about one-fourth of the population are receiving assistance from Government in some shape or other."

"In the rest, about two-thirds of the Mudhoobunee sub-division, where the failure of the crops was not so bad as in Alapore, the present distress is considerably greater. Food-grain is hardly to be bought, even at famine prices in many places, and in some places not at all. Over large tracts there are no employments, no wages for the rural population. Multitudes more and more day by day seek Government aid either as labourers or as purchasers of Government grain, till at length the whole people, with individual exceptions, will come to be fed from our granaries. There is fair reason to hope, however, that our resources will prove equal even to this strain."

"One critical difficulty in Central and Western Mudhoobunee claimed my attention immediately on my arrival there. Owing to the extraordinarily sudden manner in which, towards the end of March, the people flocked to the central relief roads under the Public Works Department, and to their unreasonable aversion to be separated into moderately-sized gangs among the village works, it had been necessary, from regard to their safety, to permit them to stay for a while upon these roads on daily wages. This plan, though quite unavoidable for a time, had a demoralising effect upon the people, and led to many abuses. Accordingly, the local authorities, in pursuance of the sound and excellent principles laid down in the note of Sir George Campbell of the 28th March, determined that the time had come when the plan of piece-work must be substituted for that of daily wages on the roads under the Public Works Department. The hope was that the better portion of the laborers would accept the piece-work terms at once; that another large portion would be successfully drafted on to the village works; and that those who might offer passive resistance by leaving the works, and going out of employ, would very soon see the advantages of the piece-work terms. The intention of the local authorities was good in itself. But the success in its execution was less than they expected. Almost the whole number, estimated at 200,000, left the works, declining the piece-work terms. A very few came back immediately afterwards on piece-work; a large number were drafted on to the village works under the circle officers; many, who were not fit for any save nominal work, were admitted to the lists of charitable relief. After allowing for all this, however, I found that numbers estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 had remained out of employ for several days, subsisting on the little savings from their earnings on the daily wage system, but verging nearer and nearer towards the extremity of destitution. And although the 'circle' officers were busily attracting people to the village works, their complete and speedily success was uncertain. It was necessary, therefore, to immediately reconsider the case. Enquiry shewed that these ignorant people imagined the piece-work terms to be so hard as to prevent an ordinary untrained villager from earning subsistence under them, and thought it better to languish at home than perish on the roads. This erroneous notions had doubtless been propagated by head gangmen and others who gained improperly by the daily wage system. The terms proposed were not really hard; still there was room for doubt whether they were sufficiently liberal, regard being had to the inaptitude of these people for labor of this sort, to the large proportion of women and children, persons enfeebled by age or otherwise, to the hardness of the parched-up soil and other local circumstances, and to the high prices of all food-grains, including the Government grain. I therefore decided, after consulting the local authorities, to immediately promulgate new terms much more liberal, indeed as liberal as could properly be offered. In the neighbourhood of my camp large numbers returned to the roads on the new terms. But as the village works have been and are being extended in every direction, almost within reach of every village, large numbers who were once on the roads will prefer to work in the villages, a result much to be desired. But in one way or other, either on the roads or in the villages, I trust that ere this all persons who were ever employed, or who can properly be employed, on relief work, will be receiving assistance in this shape. On the whole, I believe, that the Mudhoobunnee relief works, which did undoubtedly cause us anxiety for several days, will be re-established on a scale as large as, or larger than ever, and this, too, with a distinct improvement in system. From what has been already said of the condition and prospects of the people, these works are needed on the largest scale practicable."

"But here the question arises, what are the village works on which so much reliance is to be placed? They consist almost entirely of the excavation or deepening of existing tanks, and sometimes of the construction of new tanks. During this season of drought many tanks have dried up. They are now being dug out till springs of water are reached (at say 20 to 25 feet below the general surface of the country). This operation will at once afford some water-supply, the failure of which is much threatened everywhere. Ultimately, it will improve the permanent water-supply of man and beast for future years. One consequence of the present trouble will hereafter be the setting the tanks of the district in good order for very many year to come."

"The next question would be whether the 'circle' and 'sub-circle' or 'group' system in Mudhoobunnee is so well established as to bear the increased pressure that will now be put upon it. Having tested several circles with a view of ascertaining this, I feel a fair hope that it will not be found at all wanting. There are good circle officers (with some few exceptions which will be set right) with competent assistants with adequate supplies at command; there are the officials and the granaries in every group of villages; there are the sales of grain to the public; there are the holders of tickets for charitable relief in every village; there are the petty grain-dealers ready to distribute the Government grain; there are the head ryots ready to help in supervising the tank-digging portioned out to the villagers; in short, all the men in all grades are at their respective posts in a comprehensive and wide-reaching organisation."

"Passing from the particular sub-divisions of Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee which I have visited, I will add some remarks relating to other parts of the distressed districts, or to those districts generally."

"In Seetamurhee, North-west Tirhoot, and in Bettiah and Ramnuggur, North-west Chumparun, the distress is not as yet so great as was expected. In Sarun the prospect is uncertain. In Soopole, North Bhagulpore, the distress threatens to prove bad; by the most recent intelligence the position has become rapidly worse, while it holds off in the Monghyr district, bordering on the Gangetic valley."

"Throughout Behar the want of spring showers has destroyed the hope that had sprung up of aid from various quick-growing supplementary crops."

"On the other hand, the successful harvesting of the fine spring crops on both banks of the Ganges has afforded relief to the neighbouring tracts of the distressed districts."

"As regards the contract arrangements, (both large contracts and petty contracts,) for transport in Behar including the Patna and Bhagulpore Commissionerships)—those in the districts of Purnesh, Bhagulpore Monghyr, Chumparan, Sarun, and in Western Tirhoot, have worked excellently, redounding to the credit of all concerned. Besides commending the officers engaged, I deem it my duty to state that the non-official gentlemen engaged merit the thanks of the Province of Behar. But in Eastern and North-eastern Tirhoot, the most important parts of all, the arrangements (though made on the same plan and principle as elsewhere) have proved less successful. Whatever deficiencies, however, may exist in this difficult line are being, and will be, promptly and effectually supplied by the two reserve arrangements at the disposal of the local Government, namely the Durbhunga State Railway, and the organised carriage obtained from the North Western Provinces. The exertions of the Engineer Officers in charge of the State Railway works, and the co-operation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, have been of vitally essential service to the relief operations in Eastern Tirhoot."

"Throughout Behar the public health continues more than ordinarily good. There is no sort of epidemic disease among the cattle at present."

"As regards the Rajshahye relief division; the distress in the Dinagepore district is less than was expected; favourable spring showers having fallen there, the period of distress will probably be shortened. In the Rungpore district the distress threatens to be quite as bad as, and in the Bogra and Maldah districts to be somewhat worse than, was expected.

"In the Rungpore district, near the valley of the Brahmapootra, some outbreaks of epidemic cholera have disturbed the transit arrangements.

"On the whole, writing at the end of April, I find the situation of the distressed districts north of the Ganges to be not at all worse than the anticipation as expressed in my orginal estimates of the dis ress. In many places it is even not quite so bad: in some places (and those the most important) it is quite as bad. Thus, while there is no reason whatever now apparent for doubting the adequacy of the preparations by Government, neither is there any for hoping that we shall escape from a trouble of the magnitude which has been estimated. Under this view it will be found that the utmost activity prevails throughout the whole scene of our operations, in its length from the Gunduk to the Brahmapootra, and in its breadth from the Ganges to the Nepal frontier."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
A. Mackenzie,
Junior Secretary to Govt. of Bengal.
Calcutta, the 30th April 1874.

LOSS OF THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES S. S. NIL.

The following particulars of the loss of the Nil are from the *Overland China Mail* of the 16th ultimo:—

Upon consulting the map it will be seen that just beyond Cape Trao Saki lies the Bay of Yochida. It was here that the Nil was wrecked. Careful soundings show a bottom 30-35 and 40 metres in the immediate neighbourhood. The Nil struck between two rocks, one of which pierced her forward. She was in a position about South and North, and in sliding over fell to starboard. The heads of the main and mizen masts, as well as the end of the main yard are sticking up out of the water about two feet.

The following is the account given by the four men who were saved:—

The weather was thick with rain, the swell being very heavy; the light at Rock Island, which in clear weather should be sighted at 21 miles, was invisible; the ship was going slowly with all fore-and-aft sails set, when about 11-15 a shock forward was felt. M. de Teil, Lieutenant, was on watch; the Captain was on the bridge where he had been ever since 8 o'clock that evening. Hardly was the shock felt than the fore-and-aft sails were brailed up and the order was given to go astern. The engines obeyed for a few minutes *when all of a sudden the piston of the after-cylinder broke or gave way.* The fore-and-aft sails were re-set, the order was given to loose the main sail, and the vessel got clear. They then tried to get the engines to go ahead with the foremost cylinder only. The ship shot ahead for 300 or 400 metres but went to leeward, struck by an enormous wave and caught by a heavy puff from the S.E. The land was all this time scarcely visible, the night being so dark and the rain so heavy, when a shock much more violent than the first made the vessel reel: the Nil had got in between two great rocks, against one of which she was grinding. The two anchors were immediately let go, but the vessel forged into the gap and, being stuck forward, went down in a few minutes. The sailors who escaped from the wreck estimate that scarcely more than half an hour could have elapsed between the first shock and the moment of her disappearance.

The captain, officers and crew were, it is gratifying to know, all at their posts, and honourably did their duty. The Chinese alone appear to have deserted theirs, for several were seen right aft, all with life-belts on.

The ship commencing to sink rapidly, the baker Mitchelet only had time to seize a life-buoy, to get upon the after part of the vessel, and to throw himself into the sea at the moment when two sailors were endeavouring to launch a boat. These two sailors were fortunate enough to pick up the passenger Muraour, who was holding on to some floating wreck, and all three were tossed about in the boat during the night, being cast ashore at daylight at Yoshida on a small sandy beach. Received by the inhabitants of this little hamlet, they were conducted to the village of Mera and given into the hands of the authorities, who took the greatest care of them.

The baker, Michelet, preserved by Providence and his own coolness, succeeded in gaining the rocks situated at the extremity of the point between the scene of the wreck and the village of Trouma, and having there remained, holding on during the night, reached the village at day-break, and was equally well received, being cared for with the greatest solicitude by the inhabitants.

Many others who would have done as he did were crushed against the rocks which environ all this coast.

It is due both to the inhabitants and to the native authorities to acknowledge the great care and kindness displayed by both to the four shipwrecked men.

The French gun vessel Bourayne left Yokohama on the 26th ult. for the scene of the wreck, having on board the Consul for France and the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company. These gentlemen disembarked at 4 p.m. the same day at Simoda in order to find their way overland to Trouma.

ACHEEN.

The following telegrams from Acheen were published on the 31st March in the official journal at Batavia:—

"A telegram from Lieutenant-General VanSwieten, dated Acheen, 23rd March 1874, and received at Siboga on the 26th ultimo, contains the following:

More evidence of an inclination to make friendly overtures are appearing. Several headmen of importance have despatched letters or envoys to make known their better feelings, without openly coming forward as yet, because they are not yet convinced of the falsehood of the rumour spread to the effect that we will retire to Java on the setting in of the rainy season. Our fortress is however now so strong that it will be able to defy the most serious hostile attack, and the idea of our retreat will soon have to disappear. Although the better inclinations of the headmen and people have not been unutilised, I do not, with a few necessary exceptions, deviate from the expectant attitude which I have assumed. After having given unexceptionable proofs of the superiority of our weapons and strategy, I wish also to give evidences of our higher civilization and better idea of humanity, and not by means of offensive warlike operation, to bring destruction upon the already partially better inclined population. That this line of conduct is not unfruitful appears from the confidence with which enemies of yesterday come into our camp to convince themselves of our preparations for settlement, and acknowledge without fear that they had fought against us. This policy agrees best with the necessity of withdrawing no working strength from the completion of our settlement. Calmness and patience are better means of persuasion than overhastiness and impatience. The latter may afford confirmation of the assertion that we will have to undertake a retreat, and may consequently keep away friendly overtures; the former afford proofs of our strength, and that we have time to wait. This applies as well to Great Acheen as to its dependencies. It is apparent that in a relatively short time, if we continue this course, all will become reconciled to the sovereignty of the Netherlands."

A telegram from Lieutenant-General VanSwieten, brought to Singapore on the 30th instant by the steamer Prins Alexander der Nederlanden, contains the intelligence that the Rajah of Highen (East Coast of Sumatra) has acknowledged the Netherlands sovereignty and has accepted the conditions under which his authority will be maintained.

On the 14th idem, the following telegrams appeared in the official journal at Batavia:—

"A telegram from Lieutenant-General J. Van Swieten, civil Government Commissioner with and commanding officer of the second expedition to Acheen, dated the 9th instant, and received via Penang on the 11th instant, contains the intelligence that the native States on the west coast of Sumatra, from Trumon northwards as far as Wailah, have acknowledged the supremacy of the Netherlands.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

GOOD FRIDAY IN LONDON DOCKS.

On Good Friday, the sailors on board the Portuguese and South American vessels lying in the London Docks commemorated their annual custom of flogging Judas Iscariot, the false apostle. There was a large crowd, principally composed of seamen from the neighbouring ships, and the ceremony has been described as follows:—At daybreak a block of wood, roughly carved to imitate the betrayer, and clothed in an ordinary sailor's suit, with a red worsted cap on the head, was hoisted by a rope round the neck into the fore-rigging. The crews of the various vessels then went to chapel. On their return, about eleven a.m, amidst the shouts of the sailors, and with great jeering and derision, the figure was lowered from the rigging and cast into the dock, and ducked three times. It was then hoisted aboard, and after being kicked round the deck, was lashed to the capstan. The crew, who by this time had worked themselves into a state of excitement, then armed themselves with knotted ropes and proceeded to lash the effigy, at first as a body, and then, told off in pairs, kept up the flogging till every vestige of clothing had been cut to tatters. During this process the ship bell kept up an incessant clang, and the captains of the ships, looking on admiringly, served out goes of grog to the executioners. Those not engaged in the flogging kept up a sort of rude chant, intermingled with expletives. This proceeding was carried on till one o'clock, when the dummy was unlashed and conveyed with much ceremony to the valley, situated amidships, where it was burned amidst the cheers of the sailors and the crowd.

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Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

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No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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Do do 12 do do 5 "
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. Baker, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
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Bombay, February, 1874.

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